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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, DEC. 27. 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 52.

Poetry.

For the Inquirer.

A WISH.

BY REV. J. MILTON AKERS.

O, God! I am weary of living below;
To the realms of bright glory my spirit would go,
Where the flowers of friendship and love ever bloom,
And "beauty immortal" sinks not to the tomb.
Where the sanctified dwell in the bowers of rest,
O may I be like thee and with them be blest,
Where the gales of contention and sorrow no more,
Drive the billows of life to the "surf beaten shore,"
Where the zephyrs ambrosial flit silently past
And the "noontide of glory" forever shall last;
Where the curse of inconstancy never can harm,
And where friends are devoted, and truthful, and warm,
From a world of deceitfulness, sorrow and pain,
A release for my soul may I seek not in vain;
And may I be wafted by seraphims home,
Where deceit and inconstancy never can come:

There, bright o'er the plains of eternal repose,
The "river of life" irresistably flows;
There, blooming in beauty the "tree of life" stands,
Whose fruits are for healing all nations and lands;
There spirits congenial we ever shall find,
To suit all the different classes of mind,
The streets are all paved there with crystalline go'd,
And heaven new glories shall daily unfold;
Our hearts shall be glad in that blissful abode,
The home of the blessed, the city of God.

Bottle's Run, Md., Dec. 14th, 1861.

The Barefooted Printer Boy.

The Pittsburg "*Morning Ariel*," gives the following story of a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania. Some thirty years ago a barefooted boy floated down the Susquehanna on an humble raft, and arrived at Harrisburg.—He came from the North, and belonged to a large family; all his wordly goods were tied up in a pocket handkerchief. He sought and obtained employment in a printing office as an apprentice. From an apprentice to journeyman, from a journeyman to a reporter, from a reporter to an editor, the printer boy walked his way against obstacles which the suffering poor only know. The perseverance with which he followed in Franklin's footsteps began to realize for him the fruits of toil and privation. The young aspirant became printer to the State, and by frugal management was soon enabled to accomplish the object nearest his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want, and in possession of every comfort she could desire. His brothers were his next care and, like Napoleon, he had a strong arm with which to aid them—an indomitable perseverence that nothing could long successfully obstruct. In a few years, they, too, with his sisters, were independent in the world, the once bare-footed printer boy was in possession of affluence and wealth, surrounded by a young and affectionate family. He was a friend of the friendless, a patron of merit, and encourager of industry. He rose in honor and office, until the bare-footed printer boy who entered a printing office in Harrisburg, hungry and weary, laid down his bundle on a pile of wet paper and asked to become a printer's apprentice, was elected a United States Senator.—This man is Simon Cameron, the present Secretary of War.

Senator Wilson, it is believed, will introduce a bill banishing Sutlers from our Camps. While there are some respectable men thus engaged, yet, by all that can be learned, they are entirely unnecessary, as Government supplies in abundance all our Soldiers really needs

Many of the Sutlers, however—perhaps most—are unprincipled scamps, demoralizing the men by drinking and other dissipation, and in various ways robbing and swindling out of the money Government intends for their families and their own benefit in future. Out with them!

The general disposition among Congressmen is to pass a law making more certain and stringent the forfeiture of rebel property, while that of the Unionists will be more surely protected. In other words, making a wide discrimination between the two classes. It is not at all probable that anything will be done to militate against the heretofore declared object in vigorously prosecuting the war.

Will You Think.

A New Orleans despatch boasts of a splendid review in that city, comprising a Regiment of 1400 Free Negroes. One Company raised a Black Flag, "We give and take no quarters!" Thus, while the South forces bond and free Blacks to fight *against* the Union, some Northern men would prohibit their voluntary aiding *for* the Union! All right for colored soldiers to shoot down our loyal brothers—but all wrong to allow the same class to shoot down rebel traitors! Such is Democracy in our day—it esteems the lives of our own good citizens under arms for their country, as of less value than the unjust property of our foes in arms!

One vessel with cotton lately escaped from New Orleans, and another from Mobile, but the Government has now over 200 vessels in commission, and the blockade grows closer.

VERY "VICE."—The Democrats are very unfortunate in their *Vice* Presidents, of whom *four died in office*, viz., Gerry, Geo. Clinton, Tompkins, and King. And *four others turned Traitors*, viz., Burr, Calhoun, Tyler, and Breckinridge—each of these latter deserved the halter as much as ever John Brown did, and Tyler and Breck. may get their deserts yet.

One Day Later from Europe.

A Letter from General Scott.

PORTLAND, ME., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship Jura, Capt. Acton from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th and Londonderry on the 6th inst., arrived here this morning.

In Great Britain the excitement in relation to the Trent affair continued unabated.

Gen. Scott, in reply to the anxious inquiries of a friend has written the following letter:

MY DEAR SIR: You were right in doubting the declaration imputed to me, to wit: that the Cabinet at Washington had given orders to seize Messrs. Mason and Slidell, even under a neutral flag, for I was not even aware that the Government had had that point under consideration. At the time of my leaving New-York it was not known that the San Jacinto had returned to the American seas, and it was generally supposed those persons had escaped to Cuba for the purpose of re-embarking in the Nashville, in pursuit of which vessel the James Adger and other cruisers had been dispatched.

I think I can satisfy you in a few words that you have no serious occasion to feel concern about our relations with England, if, as her rulers profess, she has no disposition to encourage dissensions in America.

In the first place it is almost superfluous to say to you, that every instinct of prudence, as well as of good neighborhood, prompts our Government to regard no honorable sacrifice too great, for the preservation of the friendship of Great Britain. This must be obvious to all the world. At no period of our history has her friendship been of more importance to our people, at no period has our Government been in a condition to make greater concessions to preserve it. The two nations are united by interests and sympathies—commercial, social, political, and religious, almost as the two arms to one body, and no one is so ignorant as not to know that what harms one, must harm the other in a corresponding degree.

I am persuaded that the British Government can entertain no doubt upon this point, but if it does I feel that I may take it upon myself to say that the President of the United States when made aware of its existence will lose no opportunity of dispelling it.

Nor is there anything, I venture to affirm, in the seizure of these rebel emissaries which ought to receive an unfriendly construction from England. Her statesmen will not question the legal right of an American vessel of war to search any commercial vessel justly suspected of transporting contraband of war: that right has never been surrendered by England; it was even guaranteed to her by the Treaty of Paris, and British guns frowning down upon nearly every strait and inland sea upon the globe are conclusive evidence that she regards this right as one, the efficacy of which may not be yet entirely exhausted. Of course there is much that is irritating and vexatious in the exercise of this right under the most favorable circumstances, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when the maritime States of the world will agree in placing neutral commerce beyond the reach of such vexations.

The United States Government has been striving to this end for more than fifty years; to this end early in the present century, and in its infancy as a nation, it embarked in a war with the greatest naval power in the world, and it is even now a persistent suitor at every maratime court in Europe for a more liberal recognition of the rights of neutrals than any of the other great maratime nations have yet been disposed to make. But till those rights are secured by proper international guarantees upon a comprehensive and enduring basis, of course England cannot complain of an act for which in all its material bearings her own naval history affords such numerous precedents.

Whether the captives from the Trent were contraband of war or not, is a question which the two governments can have no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. If Mr. Seward cannot satisfy Earl Russell that they were, I have no doubt Earl Russell will be able to satisfy Mr. Seward that they were not. If they were as all authorities concur in admitting, agents of the rebellion, it will be difficult to satisfy impartial minds that they were any less contraband than a file of rebel soldiers or a battery of hostile cannon.

But even if there be a difference of opinion upon this point, it is very clear that our Government had sufficient grounds for presuming itself in the right, to escape the suspicion of having wantonly violated the relations of amity which the two countries profess a desire to preserve and cultivate.

The pretense that we ought to have taken the Trent into port, and had her condemned by a prize court, in order to justify the seizure of four of her passengers, furnishes a very narrow basis on which to fix a serious controversy between two great nations. Stand in words, an offense would have been less if it had been greater. The wrong done to the British flag would have been mitigated if, instead of seizing the four rebels, we had seized the ship, detained all her passengers for weeks, and confiscated her cargo. I am not surprised that Capt. Wilkes took a different view of his duty, and of what was due to the friendly relations which subsisted between the two Governments. The renowned common sense of the English people, I believe, will approve of his effort to make the discharge of a very unpleasant duty as little vexatious as possible to all innocent parties.

If under these circumstances England should deem it her duty, in the interests of civilization, to insist upon the restoration of the men taken from under the protection of her flag, it will be from a conviction, without doubt, that the law of nations in regard to the right of neutrals which she has taken the leading part in establishing, requires revision, and with a suitable disposition on her part to establish those rights upon a just, humane, and philosophic basis. Indeed, I am happy to see an intimation in one of the leading metropolitan journals which goes far to justify this inference. Referring to the decisions of the English Admiralty Courts now quoted in the defense of the seizure of the American Rebels on board the Trent, *The London Times* of Nov. 28, says:

So far as the authorities go, the testimony of international law-writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop, and visit, and search any merchant ship upon the high seas. * * * But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels, carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest, were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do in these days.

If England, as we are encouraged to hope, is disposed to do her part in stripping war of half its horrors by accepting the policy long and persistently urged upon her by our government, and commended by every principle of justice and humanity; she will find no ground, in the visit of the Trent, for controversy with our Government. I am sure the President and the people of the United States would be too happy to let these men go free, unnatural and unpardonable as their offenses have been, if by it they could emancipate the commerce of the world. Greatly as it would be to our disadvantage at this present crisis to surrender any of those maritime privileges of belligerents which, sanctioned by the laws of nations, I feel that I take no responsibility in saying that the United States will be faithful to her traditional policy upon this subject, and the spirit of her political institutions.

On the other hand, should England be unprepared to make a corresponding sacrafice; should she feel that she could not yet afford to surrender the advantages which the present mrratime code gives to a dominant naval power, of course she will not put herself in a false position by asking us to do it. In either case, therefore, I do not see how the friendly relations of the two Governments are in any immediate danger of being disturbed.

That the over-prompt recognition as beligerents of a body of men, however large, so long as they constituted a manifest minority of the nation, wounded the feelings of my countrymen, I will not attempt to deny, nor that that act, with some of its logical consequences, which have already occurred, has planted in the breasts of many the suspicion that their their kindred in England wish them even rather than good; but the statesman to whom the political interest of these two great people are confided, act upon higher responsibilities and with better lights; and you may rest assured that an event so mutually disastrous as a war between England and America, cannot occur without some other and graver provocation than has yet been given by either nation.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hotel Westminster, Paris, Dec. 3, 1861.

To———,esq.

The London Star thinks that Gen. Scott's letter will receive a hearty response to England as a message of peace.

The London Times says that Gen. Scott, like his countrymen, is rather inclined to disavow the conception of the outrage than to repudiate it now that it has been done.

The London Herald wonders how the old soldier would have remedied the matter had the outrage been perpetrated by a British war-steamer on a United States vessel.

The Paris *Temps* announces that Napolean has tendered his services to the British Government.

The Paris *Temps* is also informed that in case the American Government refuses to give satisfaction the English Cabinet has resolved to recall Lord Lyons from Washington, recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of the Southern ports. England would not then declare war, but leave it to the United States to do as they please.

It was rumored that the export of saltpeter to certain ports will be admitted, under bonds that it is not for trans-shipment.

It was reported that privateers, both Union and Confederate, were cruising in the chops of the British Channel, near Scilly.

Two British ships-of-war have been ordered to proceed immediately to the West Indies, to act as a convoy and protect British mail steamers.

The Paris correspondent of *The Daily News* learns that when Mr. Slidell was taking leave of his wife on board the Trent he placed his dispatches in her hand, told her to go into her cabin, sit at the port-hole, and that if an attempt was made to take the box from her, to drop it into the sea. Mrs. Slidell obeyed his orders, was not molested, and took the dispatches safely to England.

The Paris *Patrie* learns that the San Jacinto in November last searched a French vessel, and also a Danish vessel and two Portguese vessels. These facts, says the *Patrie*, are of some importance as proving that the Cabinet at Washington fancies that it has the power to exercise the right of search to its full extent.

The London Times says that although the Federal navy scarcely presents a dozen worthy antagonists, it would be imprudent in the extreme to despise the power of the Americans at sea. We have done this once and paid the cost of our thoughtfulness. The Americans will do little, but what little they do they will do well. They will give our heavy squadrons a wide berth, and will concentrate their efforts on single ships.

Hostile demonstrations were being made in various ports of England. One was made at Bristol on the departure of an Armstrong battery from that place for shipment, via Melbourne to Canada.

The London Morning Post is sanguine that, although the European intervention in Mexico will be carried out, there will ensue a bloodless success, which will enable the three Powers to take possession of those material guaranties which have been thought necessary.

The ship Lady Franklin, from London for New-York, in ballast, had put into Plymouth on fire, and was sunk in eight fathoms of water. The crew are suspected of firing the ship. Seven of them, who are said to be Southerners, had run away.

Eight of the crew of the American ship Plaiades were under arrest at Cardiff for having murdered the mate and one of the crew.

The Continental news is of slight importance.

The London money market on the 5th inst. was quiet. The best bills were sold at 2¾ a 2¾ per cent discount.

American securities had been forced at low rates, to avoid the risk of loss from an apprehended stoppage of dividends.

British and neutral ships to India were insuring at 10 per cent for the war risk, and to Amsterdam at 15 per cent. An American ship to Boston had paid 30 per cent.

☞ The following is an extract from a Thanksgiving Sermon, preached in Wharton Street, Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. G. D. Carrow. He pays an eloquent tribute to President Lincoln.—Coming from one who opposed him for President, it will have the greater weight. We are sorry that all the Pasors of that patriotic denomination, in this immediate neighborhood, (although throughout the North they are generally right) are not as patriotic and as just as Rev. G. D. Carrow:

"The nation did not know its present Federal executive. Once he had been on the electoral ticket, as the friend of the loved and lamented Henry Clay. One or two terms his name appeared on the journals as a member of the House of Representatives in the national Congress. That was about all the nation knew of him. But the people of Illinois knew him better. Among the tricksters and demagogues, in the politics of the day they knew him as honest Abe Lincoln. Now had he been an ordinary man that would have been no great distinction. There were many ordinary obscure men in Illinois who were as honest as the face of day. But he was not an ordinary man.—He was a distinguished lawyer in that State and an influential politician. Being thus both lawyer and politician, it was a marked distinction to be an honest man. Besides this, they knew him to be a quiet, amiable, fun-loving, story-telling, hard-working, successful, victorious man. He started in the ranks, and nobly fought his way to the position of a great commander of the people. When, therefore, the anti-slavery extension party of Illinois wanted a standard-bearer to take the field against the late Stephen A. Douglas, they placed their colors in the hand of brave-minded, honest-hearted old Abe Lincoln. In that great contest Douglas beat him by the skin of his teeth, and at the cost of his princely fortune. But so greatly did he distinguish himself in that memorable State contest that the national anti-slavery extension party made him its standard-bearer, and he placed that standard on the top of the White House at Washington. Even then the nation had just begun to perceive the stuff of which God had made him. It was not till he had taken the great oath, in the midst of unparalleled difficulties—not till he had begun to exercise the functions of his great office with strange forbearance and magnanimity towards States armed and in open rebellion against his authority—not until he had undertaken the difficult task of purging the departments of the public service of their perjured traitors—not till he had issued the proclamation for the seventy-five thousand men, to cover the Capitol, and the five hundred thousand, to restore the authority of the Constitution and enforce the laws—not till then did this nation distinguish in honest Abe Lincoln a champion of the ballot-box, a great defender of the poor man's right to vote, with the will of Jackson and the pure, unselfish patriotism of Washington.

This day upon your bended knees you ought to thank God for the election of Abraham Lincoln. You might have elected a northern man with southern principles, who would have taken the ballots of Pennsylvania and given them for gun wadding to the traitors of South Carolina. You might have elected a skilful politician with delicate hands and white neck tie, an accomplished gentleman and an inveterate liar and coward, who would have stood in speechless fear before the bold, triumphant front of treason. But no, thank God, you did no such thing. You elected a man of the people, who knows the rights of the people, and who will live or die, as God may will, to defend and maintain them. In saying this of him I say no more than did Winfield Scott (upon whose name be the benedictions of an indebted and grateful country,) when he placed in his hands his resignation as Commander in-Chief of the national armies. And like Winfield Scott in this, if nothing else, while speaking thus of Mr. Lincoln, let me say that I did not vote for him. But recognizing in him an honest man, a skilful navigator of the ship of State, struck by the furious blasts of a great rebellion, and an exalted patriot, I should be ashamed of my own manhood, and would, in fact, renounce my claims to manhood could I not acknowledge his eminet virtues, talents and services to our imperilled country.

COL. COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

The following is a full report of Col. Cochrane's speech, made to his soldiers on the occasion of the presentation of a flag on the 18th ult.

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST UNITED STATES CHASSEURS: [Bravo Colonel.] I have a word to say to you to-day. You have engaged in an arduous struggle. You have prosecuted it; you intend to prosecute it; you have stood unflinchingly before the enemy; you have proved yourselves patriotic, able, and tried soldiers, and you are entitled to the meed of praise. I, your commander, this day feel that it is a proud duty to extend to you the hand of approbation, and to declare that you are worthy of your country.

Soldiers, you have undergone labor: you have faced the enemy; you have stood without retreating before their fire; you have borne the inclemencies of the season, and you are ready to advance with that grand army of which you are a part. Your country opens its arms, receives you to its bosom. It will always praise and applaud you. Its commanders stand at the head of the column, and with you behind them, they are not to be deterred. But the command is forthcoming—forward, march! toward the enemy. Take his possessions, for they are yours; they are yours to occupy; they are yours to enjoy; you are no marauders, you are no plunderers of property not your own, but you are the avengers of the law; you are the right arm of the Constitution; under your flag march patriotism and order, and republican institutions; in your train follow peace, prosperity and liberty; you are the servants of these high potentates, and the arm through which they strike is the arm of the worthy public servant who stands behind me as the head, the Secretary of War. Soldiers! you have been called to the field, not as marauders and mercenaries, but as the defenders of our high faith, defenders of our glorious reputation, defenders of our honor and renown, around which cluster the memories of the past, and whose feats and performances will yet distinguish the future. You are led forward by a commander under whom to serve it is a pride for the highest among us. He enjoys the confidence of the people, and his reputation already renders powerless the arms of your enemies. By him we have won victories in the South, and by those victories we have assurances of triumphs yet to come. Beaufort is ours—Charleston may be ours—the whole country now disintegrated may be shortly united by the force of those arms of which you are a part, and the Union once more signify to the world the intent of that glorious motto, *E Pluribus Unum*. Then no longer shall be heard that fell doctrine of secession which would tear us asunder, and distract, part from part, this glorious Union; but we shall all be as we have been, one and inseparable, under the flag of our glorious nationality won by our fathers and preserved by you. [Applause.]—Here is assembled upon the banks of the Potomac an army the like of which the world has never seen. The motive which has gathered that army together never before was presented to the eye of history. It was congregated by no despotic order; it was the voluntary wish, the motive power, of every man composing it—the power of men rushing, as with one purpose, to reinstate the flag of our Union and save the Republic. That, soldiers, is your mission; and you have a commander who, with lightning speed, will lead you to conquest, and with equal speed will transmit the glory of your labors to the remotest corners of our country. And now, permit me though the shades of night are falling upon us, to indulge in a few words as to the cause of the war, and the means by which it is to be brought to a successful termination. The material aid I have already adverted to; the motive power remains to be commented upon. On the one side you have the Confederate army; on the other side you have the grand Union—the Federal army. Now, the difference between these two words, in their common acceptation, is the cause for which these two are fighting. It is Secession against Federation; Federation against Secession. Nationality against disunion; confussion against order; anarchy against a good, free, and liberal Government—a Government made equal, by the Fathers of the South and the Fathers of the North. We are in a revolutionary period. The South contends for the right of revolution. We admit the right; but while we admit it, we invoke the sole umpire which may be invoked on such occasions—the umpire of the sword, the umpire of force, the ultima-ratio, that last effort to which men appeal when they have differences otherwise irreconcilable. They—the South—have resorted to arms, and they have compelled us to the same resort, and if they claim that, it is a war of self preservation on their part, it is equally a war of self-preservation on ours, and if we are in controversy for very existence, then I contend that all the resources, all the means within ourselves, individually, collectively, and nationally, must be resorted to and adopted. [Applause.] But some friend!—a doubter—exclaims: "Would you disrupt and tear asunder the Constitution?" Where is the Constitution? Would you tread and trample upon that sacred instrument, and no longer acknowledge its binding force? No longer be bound by its compromises and decrees? I answer no. The Constitution, by the necessity of the controversy, is cast behind the arena of the strife. May it rest there safe until the present strife being over it shall be restored to its original purity and force. Like the sybil leaves when lost, the remainder become more valuable in our eyes, and in the midst of carnage we will clasp to our bosoms that instrument whose worth has never been transcended by human efforts. Soldiers, to what means shall we resort for our existence? This war is devoted not merely to victory and its mighty honors, not merely to the triumph which moves in glorious procession along our streets. But it is a war which moves toward the protection of our homes, the safety of our families, the continuation of our domestic alters, and the protection of our firesides. In such a war we are justified, are bound to resort to every force within our power. Having opened the port of Beaufort, we shall be able to export millions of cotton bales, and from these we may raise the sinews of war. Do you say that we should not seize the cotton?—No; you are clear on that point. Suppose the munitions of war are within our reach, would we not be guilty of shameful neglect if we availed not ourselves of the opportunity to use them? Suppose the enemy's slaves were arrayed against you, would you, from any squeamishness, refrain from pointing against them the hostile gun, and prostrating them in death? No; that is your object and purport; and if you would seize their property, open their ports, and even destroy their lives, I ask you whether you would not use their slaves?—Whether you would not arm their slaves [great applause], and carry them in battalion against their masters? [Renewed and tumultuous applause.] If necessary to save this Government, I would plunge their whole country, black and white, into one indiscriminate sea of blood, so that we should in the end have a Government which would be the vicegerent of God. Let us have no more of this *dilletante* system, but let us work with a will and a purpose that cannot be mistaken. Let us not be put aside from too great a delicacy of motive. Soldiers, you know no such reasoning as this. You have arms in your hands, and those arms are placed there for the purpose of exterminating an enemy unless he submits to law, order, and the Constitution. If he will not submit, explode everything that comes in your way.—Set fire to the cotton. Explode the cotton.—Take property wherever you may find it.—Take the slave and bestow him upon the non-slaveholder if you please. [Great applause.] Do to them as they would do to us. Raise up a party of interest against the absent slaveholder, distract their councels, and if this should not be sufficient, take the slave by the hand, place a musket in it, and in God's name bid him strike for the liberty of the human race. [Immense applause.] Now, is this emancipation? Is this Abolitionism? I do not regard it as either. It no more partakes of Abolitionism than a spaniel partakes of the nature of the lion. Abolitionism is to free the slaves. It is to make war upon the South for that purpose. It is to place them above their masters in the social scale. It is to assert the great abstract principles of equality among men. But, to take the slave and make him an implement of war in overcoming your enemy, that is a military scheme. It is a military necessity, and the commander who does not this, or something equivalent to it, is unworthy of the position he holds, and equally unworthy of your confidence. Emancipation! Are we engaged in a war of emancipation? If so, who commenced the war?—Not we. And if we did not commence the war, we cannot be charged with its consequences. Where had it its origin? It had its origin in the South. It was and has been a war of the South against the free institutions of the North. Let me illustrate. Are we to free their slaves? We do not intend it. Do you recollect the resolution which was passed the last session of Congress, which distinctly declares that it never was intended by anybody in this wide land to free the slaves.—"Compromise," too, has been talked of in this matter. Why did they not compromise? Because it was not their object. I say this fearlessly, for I infer it from scenes in which I was an actor. At Charleston I remember when Mr. Douglas could not be nominated for the Presidency, they were not satisfied to remain in the Convention. Trying all their schemes, and failing, they professed themselves satisfied, and yet satisfied as they proclaimed themselves to be at midnight, the very first thing next morning was to secede from the Convention. This, you know, was a foregone conclusion. Nothing could be satisfactory to them except that arms should be resorted to, and the fate of revolution abided by. I declare, therefore, that the war is not of our organizing, but it has been forced upon us by a crafty enemy—an enemy resolved to do or die; to destroy our free Government, or perish in the attempt. And what is their object?—Why, their object is to tear down this proud, noble and beneficent Government, to establish a reign of terror, anarchy and confiscation in the land; to implant upon our soil the hideous doctrine of the right of Secession, so that when one State Secedes another may secede, and still another, and still another, so that within 48 hours by the light of their reason and the exactness of their judgment, you may establish on this continent 34 independent governments. 34 did I say? Why, no, not 34 merely, but every county and every county and every city and every village and hamlet, nay, every person who suffers from indigestion at the dinner table may claim the same right, and thus, soldiers, we shall have the confusion and disorder which will plunge into dismay and ruin the best and most benevolent Government in the world. Now

what is our object? It is simply to arrest the sway of this fell spirit of Secession. It is to maintain our Government, to establish and and vindicate law and order, without which neither happiness nor prosperity can exist.—You are engaged, too, by the strength of your arms to protect our commerce with other nations, and when victory crowns your devotion to your country's cause—as it assuredly will—you will be proudly pointed at as the champions of American rights, as men who have maintained their dearest principles, and as those who, from this time forward, shall live in the most grateful remembrance of the living, and whose names shall descend with marks of imperishable honor to the remotest posterity. But, soldiers, to accomplish all this, not merely arms are necessary, not merely men to carry them, but that powerful and overwhelming spirit which constitutes and makes us men, that spirit which lifts us above the creeping things of the earth, and brings us near the Deity in accomplishing his work on earth. Oh, then, let us not merely think that the "battle is to the strong"—let us not merely depend on discipline and order, but with the fervidness of soul which inspired our fathers at Bunker Hill, and Saratoga, and Yorktown, come forward and give effect to all that is valuable in the name of patriotism, and honor, and religion.

Never, no never, will you succeed until that spirit is once more manifested and developed which actuated the soldiers of Cromwell, who, on the field, invoked the Lord his God to arise. So let it be with us. We must be at least one with him in spirit. Let us, like Cromwell, invoke the Almighty blessings, and, clothed with the panoply of patriotism and religion, strike for our homes and our country. [Immense cheering.] Let us—oh, let us—without reference to any differences of the past, keep our eye steadfastly on the great object to be achieved, the nationality and independence of this country, the salvation of civilization from the insults and assaults of barbarism; and then, but not till then, will you be worthy to be recognized as a distinguished portion of our great American army. [Long continued cheering from the whole regiment.]

Immediately after the speech of Col. Cochrane there was a tumultuous demand for the Secretary of War. Mr. Cameron came before the regiment and said:

SOLDIERS: It is too late for me to make a speech to night, but I will say that I heartily approve every sentiment uttered by your noble commander. The doctrines which he has laid down I approve as if they were my own words. They are my sentiments—sentiments which will not only lead you to victory, but which will in the end reconstruct this glorious Federal Constitution. It is idle to talk about treating with these Rebels upon their own terms. We must meet them as our enemies, treat them as enemies, and punish them as enemies, until they shall learn to behave themselves. *Every means which God has placed in our hands it is our duty to use for the purpose of protecting ourselves.* I am glad of the opportunity to say here, what I have already said elsewhere, in these few words, that *I approve the doctrines this evening enunciated by Col. Cochrane.* [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

A Fitting Rebuke from a Rebel to Senator Saulsbury.

We think Senator Saulsbury will feel rather cheap when he reads the opinion of the rebel editor of the traitorous Norfolk Day Book as to the poor Senator's proposition to appoint Commissioners to treat with the rebels "for the preservation of the Union and the maintainance of the Constitution." This is what the rebel sheet says of the Saulsbury effort:

"We would recommend to those Constitution cobblers the peculiar virtues of "Spaulding's Glue" for their purpose, with the assurance that they will find quite as much virtue in that article as they would likely find in the combined wisdom of all the statesmen in the world for the repair and preservation of an instrument that has been so badly rent as what was once the 'Constitution of the United States.'

—*As for their Union we would remind them that it is an excellent Union for them, being composed of such despicable, forsaken scoundrels as were never raked together in one porcel since the world has been a world. It is now a perfect dog eat-dog conglomeration of negro thieves and pirates; and, as they have got rid of the honest people of the South, they are now at liberty to go it with a rush.*"

It looks as if pure whiskey is scarce in rebeldom and that strychnine is doing its work. We give another crumb, which is thrown from the would be masters' table to the "dogs."

"We wonder if these poor, miserable, degraded, negro stealing wretches do really think to gammon the people of the South still further? What under heavens should we want with a union with them? To share the debts caused by their folly? To share alike with them the contempt of the world? For surely we can conceive of nothing else we should gain by any further alliance with them."

We think the peace men have received the quietus, not by a "bare bodkin," but the quill of a secession goose.

The Rebel steamer, "Nashville," burnt the American merchantmen, "Harvey Birch," paroll-ed the prisoners, and went into Southampton, Eng., for coal. The Americans there want to get some chance at her, in port or out of it, and the case may make some trouble.

One thousand Union troops have at last taken possession of Beaufort, and it is supposed they will soon have charge of the Railroad between Charleston and Savannah, and hold one or both those cities in their power.

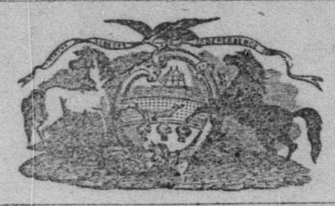
On the 9th inst., the Unionists shelled a party of Rebels out of their hiding place at Freestone Point, below Washington. They landed and burned four buildings filled with supplies belonging to the enemy.

Com. Rogers has penetrated to Warsaw Sound, Georgia, but found the Fort there deserted by the Rebels.

Government has stopped payment on Pensions to known Secessionists.

GARRETT DAVIS, an old line Whig friend of Henry Clay, is elected as U. S. Senator from Kentucky, in place of traitor Breckinridge. He had 84 votes in the Legislature, to 12 for all others.—Davis had 1 maj. in caucus over Mr. Guthrie, who was in Pierce's Cabinet.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Dec. 27, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on *reasonable terms.*

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for adve rtising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately or before the first of January, next. Nov 22, 1861.

The news we publish this week of the glorious engagement in Missouri, and on the Potomac, will gladden the hearts of all patriots. Judging from the conduct of our own Pennsylvania troops, and others, we think we can safely predict, still greater results when the great actions to decide this contest come off.

Our Carrier's compliments to his patrons, and states that he will be around with his annual address on New Year's morning. He hopes that all his friends will have a quarter, or at least a dime, in store for him.

We publish on the outside of our paper, the speech of Col. John Cochrane, and the endorsement of his views by Hon. Simon Cameron.—Col. Cochrane is one of the leading Democrats of the nation, and coming from such a source, his ideas in reference to slavery are interesting.

MORE LARGE HOGS.—George R. Barndollar, Esq., of Woodberry, killed on the 16th inst., a hog weighing 583 lbs., and twelve of the age of 16 months, averaging 351 lbs. each. Some pork, that.

Quite a number of letters from our soldiers are on hand, but we are unable to insert them this week.

Gen. Scott has arrived home much improved in health. It is supposed that his early arrival home has something to do with our relations with England.

It is now supposed in Washington, that our difficulties with England, can be settled without resort to war. The public sentiment in England still remains belligerant.

Gen. Wm. H. Keim, Surveyor General of this State, has been appointed, by the President, Brigadier General in the army. In consequence he has resigned the Surveyor Generalship, and the Governor has appointed Hon. Henry Souther, late Senator from Elk county, to fill the vacancy.

Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, died of gastric fever, at noon on Sunday the 15th inst. No particulars of his death are given.

Orders have been sent to Missouri, to pay all the officers who were in service un der Gen. Fremont.

Compliments of the season to all our patrons.

Aid for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The Ladies of Bedford Borough have, within the past few weeks, manufactured and sent to the Sanitary Commission at Washingington for the use of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the Union Army, the following articles, to wit.

10 white muslin shirts, 10 unbleached muslin shirts, 12 canton flannel shirts, 6 red flannel shirts, 14 pairs canton flannel drawers, 6 pairs red flannel drawers, 9 dressing gowns; 54 pairs woolen stockings, 10 pairs socks, 2 doz. handkerchiefs, do bandages, 2 doz combs, 66 towels, 22 pillows, 22 pillow cases, 13 sheets, 13 comforts, 4 quilts, 1 coverlet, 6 papers corn starch, also dried fruits, jellies, jams, &c. The money to purchase the materials for these articles was subscribed and paid by the citizens; and when purchased were manufactured by the ladies of the town who felt an interest in the matter. Mrs. Barnhart of the Township rendered valuable aid in the work—other goods were manufactured and sent in some instances by single individual; and in addition to these articles some 280 pairs of stockings were made and sent to the Commissary General of our own State by the Ladies of the Borough.

The Somerset *Herald* says.

Hon. James Nill assumed the duties of his office, on Wednesday of last week, holding an Adjourned Court in this place We learn that he rendered universal satisfaction, and by his suavity of manners, quiet dignity and prompt and clear rulings, won golden opinions from the members of the bar. If he passes the ordeal of Jury trials, with as much satisfaction to the profession as he did that of the "Argument List," we opine he will discover that his lot has been cast in pleasant places.

The following interesting letter is from Maj. J. H. Filler, of the 55th Pa. Reg. Vol., to G. H. Spang, Esq.:

ON BOARD STEAMER PAULDING, Tuesday, Dec. 10th, 1861.

DEAR SPANG:—Our long anticipated departure for South Carolina, has at last taken place, and while I am writing you, our steamer is off the coast of that amiable old State. We will be in Port Royal to-night. Our regiment will form a part of the force for the invasion of South Carolina, and I hope will paticipate in the taking of Charleston and Savannah.—Our men are delighted with the prospect of any amount of adventure and battle, and I can promise you that if the Bedford County boys get into a fight with our rebel foe, they will give a good account of old Bedford County, under Captains Mullin, Lyons, Filler and Madara. I am pained to write you that we have a considerable number of deaths in the regiment. Three of Capt. Filler's men died at Fortress Monroe, of disease contracted in Camp Curtin. Moses F. Marshall died on Friday last of typhoid fever. We could not send home his remains, but he was buried in a grave-yard by his Company, with military honors. There is now a much better state of health in the regiment. All that we left in the hospital are doing finely, and will soon be able to join the regiment. I enclose you a list of our sick soldiers, which please hand to our friend Over for publication. Our good people at home may thus be enabled to give them any attention which their benevolent feelings may suggest.

We have had few incidents worthy of note during our voyage, thus far. Eight hundred sea-sick soldiers, vomiting on deck, and between decks and in the cabin, cannot be said to be very interesting subjects for description, heroic as they may possibly be on land.—Strange, I have not been sea-sick myself, and I expected to be among the very first.

Innumerable sea-gulls follow the wake of the ship to make repast upon the rations which the stomachs of our sea-sick soldiers resigned to them. It was interesting to watch them, now soaring and wheeling over our heads, and diving down upon the wave after a piece of rejected army beef. I tried to shoot one of them, altogether unmindful of the fearful story of the ancient mariner—but I am no mariner and the bird was no albatross; besides, I am not a good shot.

Yesterday at noon we reached Cape Hatteras, where our boat stopped to land some soldiers belonging to the New York 9th, and the Pennsylvania 48th Regiments, which are stationed here. It is a most bleak and inhospitable coast. I never saw a more barren and desolate spot. Breakers dash high against the shore, and treacherous sand-banks, half concealed by the waves, are all around. The fort was almost dismantled by the guns of our troops when they took it. It is built, you are aware, on the narrow strip of land, which runs along the North Carolina coast for many miles, and is separated from the main-land by Pamlico Sound, a broad and beautiful sheet of water. The bar upon which the fort stands is scarcely three-quarters of a mile wide. The entrance to the Sound is guarded by five armed vessels. It was here that the rebel pirates found a secure haven. They could run their prizes in with the greatest ease. But that game is all over now. It was very good as long as it lasted. This important position is guarded by the gun-boats, the two regiments I have named, and the guns of the Fort.—They are enough for all practical purposes.—You will never hear of the rebels attempting to retake it, important as it is to them.

* * * * * *

Very truly, your friend,
JOHN H. FILLER.

List of Sick Soldiers from Bedford County, in 55th Reg't, Pa. Volunteers.

Capt. Lyons, Company D., in hospital at Camp Curtin—Adam Ritchey, Alex. Mullen, Henry Derrimer; Fortress Monroe—John Horne.

Capt. Mullin, Company H., in hospital at Camp Curtin—Josiah Hyssong, John Rouser, Philip Rouser; Fortress Monroe—Saml. Carson, Charles Davis, William Foster, Thomas Lockhart, John Miller, Robert Smith, William Walker, Christian Whittaker, John Mars.

Capt. Filler, Company K., in hospital at Camp Curtin—Michael S. Corl, Eli Corle, (since dead,) Sergt. William A. Mock, Lieut. Jos. M. Denman, Henry Marshall, Andrew Turner, (since dead.)

Capt. Madara, Company I., in hospital at Fortress Monroe—Abijah Madden, James McGee, William Bird.

LISTEN, BOYS, LISTEN!—Too Frankfort (Kentucky) *Commonwealth* says:—

"The rebels have two full regiments of negroes in Louisiana. They have three or four regiments of Indians in the field, armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, in addition to the ordinary weapons of warfare. They have a batallion af Nashville (Tennessee) State prison convicts in the field, (the Bull Pups,) commanded by a beast, Red Bill) that served ten years in our penitentiary.

What do the professed Union men, who are so shocked about the contingency hinted at by John Cochrane, say to these facts? They approve them, of course. The confederates can do nothing wrong. If they violate the Constitution, the rules of decency, and the laws of civilized warfare, it is all right, because they have no Consttitution, no decency, and no civilization. But the Government must adhere strictly to the Constitution, and throw its protecting arm around the traiters who are trying to destroy it.

Out upon suen hypocritical cant, say we.—A straightout, open, and avowed rebels is infinitely above such Union men.

The Traitor Breckenridge, who is now a Brigadier in the rebel army, has also become a hog stealer according to the last news from the South. He marches into remote portions of the rebel territorry of Kentucky, where he surrounds pig pens and captures the porkers of his own friends, which he boastingly claims as his trophies of war. Noble John C. Breckenridge! How beautifully he is fulfilling his destiny—*first*, as the betrayer of patriots: *second*, as the purloiner of pigs, and last, as the subject of hemp.

A member of the Arkansas Legislature, accompanied by some thirty or forty companions, has escaped from that State and joined the Union forces under Colonel Phelps. He reports the existence of a strong Union feeling in that State.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BRILLIANT FIGHT WITH THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—This morning, at six o'clock, a portion of Gen. McCall's division proceeded in the direction of Dranesville on a foraging expedition, and for the purpose of making a reconnoisance in that locality.—Dranesville is about midway between McCall's headquarters and Leesburg.

On arriving in that vicinity they encountered the enemy, who had four regiments of infantry, composed of South Carolinians, Alabamians, and Kentuckians, with one battery of six pieces, and a regiment of cavalry, under the command of Gen. Stewart.

The only troops on our part engaged in the affair, at Dranesville, were General Ord's brigade, the First regiment of rifles, and Easton's battery of four guns. At four o'clock, after the action, Gen. McCall's sent two officers to count the rebels who were killed and wounded, and it was ascertained that they left on the field fifty-seven killed, and twenty-two wounded. Three of the latter died on being removed, making their loss sixty killed and wounded; and they no doubt carried off many more.

They also left nine horses killed or disabled.

The enemy were completely routed, and fled precipitately after a fight of an hour and a half, leaving two cannon and a quantity of small arms, blankets, great coats, &c., more than our troops could bring away.

Our men also brought in some prisoners besides the wounded.

Our loss is, as near as can be ascertained at present, about ten killed and fifteen wounded.

The expedition returned to their camp at Langley's at nine o'clock to-night.

Gen. McCall, in a despatch received at headquarters to-night, says too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Ord for his gallantry and skill throughout the day.

Easton's battery was admirably served and did good execution.

The Rifles also behaved finely.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF GALVESTON TEXAS, BY THE REBELS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 18th instant has the following despatches:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Two more bridge-burners (Union men), were hung today, by order of General Carroll.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the same date says that *Galveston, Texas, has been evacuated by the Confederates!*

Jeff. Thompson is busy fortifying New Madrid, Missouri.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says a pontoon bridge is being constructed over the river at Memphis. On this side of Memphis there is a fort mounting 102 guns, called Fort Pillow.

Fort Randolph, near Memphis, is being strongly fortified.

The rebels are jubilant over the English interference in the Mason and Slidell affair.

The number of Federal prisoners at Memphis is eighty-seven. Desertions from the rebel army are frequent and numerous.

Claib Jackson was at Columbus on Wednesday, and has issued a proclamation calling on the people of Missouri to furnish Jeff Thompson with twenty thousand men, and increase General Price's force to sixty thousand.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Advices per the steamer *Atlantic* state that four hundred of our men, on the 16th, crossed to the mainland, towards the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and encountered a rebel force of fifteen hundred, who retreated, after firing a volley without effect.

The Fourth New Hampshire Regiment had gone to Tybee Island. The balance of Gen. Wright's brigade would follow.

The special correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, from Port Royal, gives a rumor of the defeat of the rebel commodore, Hollins, and the sinking of his ship by the *Massachusetts*.

Universal depression is reported throughout the South. New Orleans is particularly depressed.

A great negro insurrection is reported in Mississippi by which an immense amount of property was destroyed, including $150,000 worth on the Quitman estate alone.

Confirmation of the Union Victory

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis in Command of the Federals.

SEDALIA (Mo), Dec. 20.—Early yesterday morning, our scouts brought us information that the large rebel train and reinforcements, which had marched South to intercept our forces, had divided, and the larger portion were marching South from Waverly, intending to camp at night near Milford.

General Pope brought the main body of the army in position a few miles south of Waverly, and sent a strong force, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, a few miles south of Warrensburg and Knobknoster, to come on the left and rear of the enemy; at the same time ordering Merrill's cavalry to march from Warrensburg, and come up to the right.

Col. Davis pushed rapidly forward, and came up to the enemy in the afternoon, drove in his pickets, carried a strongly-defended bridge, by a vigorous assault, and drove the enemy into the timber, where finding himself surrounded, he surrendered twelve hundred men, including two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, one major, and seventeen captains.

They were all taken prisoners, and sixty wagons, heavily laden with supplies and clothing, and a large number of horses and mules, fell into our hands. Our loss was only two killed and fourteen wounded. That of the enemy is considerably greater.

This is the best planned and executed action of the war, and reflects great credit on the general commanding, and the officers and men who so faithfully and promptly carried out this object.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

CRUSHING BLOWS TO REBELLION.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 20.—The *Conservative*, of this city, has advices from Mound City, dated the 15th instant, stating that a portion of the Third Regiment, under command of Major Williams, made a dash into Missouri on the 12th, and burned the villages of Papinsville and Butler. The latter was the county seat of Bates county. The troops returned with a large number of Union refugees, stock, &c. They had but two men killed at Butler These towns have been for a long time the resort of the guerilla bands of rebels.

General Price was at Osceola at the time and was threatening that he intended to attack Sedalia.

Two companies of the Fourth Regiment of regular cavalry arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 18th inst. having been twenty-two days coming from Fort Wise.

SEDALIA, Dec. 20—Col. Palmer's brigade arrived here last night, and Gen. Pope is expected to reach here to-night.

All the information from the west and north is to the effect that no efforts have been spared to send Gen. Price ample supplies of clothing for his rebel army during winter. All or nearly all of this has fallen or will fall into our hands. Nearly two hundred heavily-laden wagons are already in our possession, together with large quantities of ammunition and arms, one thousand horses, tents, camp equipage, etc., and between eighteen hundred and two thousand recruits have been taken prisoners.

Major Hallard, of the First Missouri Cavalry, has captured over sixty rebel recruits within the past few days, killed several others, and taken a considerable number of tents, several wagons, a quantity of baggage and arms, and burned a mill which had been supplying the rebels for some time past; altogether, the rebellion has received a terrible shock in this section of country within the present week. It is thought by many that Price will cross the Osage to assist his generals, Stein and Slack, who are now in the river counties with four or five thousand men to escort recruits and supplies to their main camp at Osceola. If he does, he will be compelled to stand a general engagement, in which event there is no doubt whatever that he will be badly defeated, and his army entirely scattered.

From the Montreal Gazette.

PEACE or WAR.

We republish elsewhere from the New York Journal of Commerce an article with the title "America and England." It is now nearly a fortnight since it was published in that journal, but it has lost none of its value by lapse of time. Its tone and temper are such as must win the approval of all lovers of peace and good will. As most sincere and hearty lovers of peace we are glad to reproduce it.—We could most sincerely wish that other journals in New York, Albany and elsewhere would write in such a tone. We should have less fear that peace between two great English speaking kindred nations would be broken. We heartily wish we could accept the Journal of Commerce as the exponent of the views of the whole American people. People on both sides of the line would be much happier, much more comfortable.

We wish we could believe that the class whose views the Journal does truly represent has the power to control the storm and turn back the boisterous wave which windy declamation has raised upon the treacherous sea of moboeracy. But to ask us to believe this is to ask too much. One must shut his eyes to all the truths of history ere he can believe that in the midst of popular irritation and excitement the best elements of society come uppermost. Set any liquid boiling, and the dregs and the scum and that which has been the most heated comes necessarily to the top. And the analogy has ever held good among men. Therefore it is, we cannot, and do not, place any reliance on the good intentions towards us of our neighbors. We do believe there are not 500 men in Britain (apart from those who, being military men, long for the honor and advancement which fighting would bring them,) who desire to go to war with the United States. We should be sorry to believe there are five hundred here in Canada who are so mad, reckless and foolish as to desire to see this province made the theatre of such a war. We heartily regret to see any vaporing, boastful spirit indulged in anywhere, or anything said which looks like a challenge to the conflict. It is not those people who make most clamor, and who swagger most, who do most effective work when the tug of war comes.

We are a young country, having a long and narrow territory, with an immense frontier exposed to the enemy, with but a sparse population to defend it. Much of the damage done to the United States seaboard by the British fleet would be avenged on us. This is inevitable, and we hope no Canadian is bragging what Canada can do, without fully considering the disadvantages under which we labor, and the hardships we must be prepared to endure if war comes. Our neighbors have half a million of men afoot! They could hold the South in check with half that number; they could garrison their sea-port towns with 150,000, and they could send an army of 100,000, swelled by another 50,000 or 100,000 new recruits, upon Canada. And we, Heaven help us! have no access to the seaboard except through the enemy's country—and a half dozen regiments of regulars and less than 10,000 volunteers on whom to depend to fight our battles. As a leading New York journal recently said of us—we have only a paper militia, and, so far as our rulers are concerned, seem likely to have nothing more for some time to come. The Journal of Commerce has described accurately enough why Britain does not desire a war with the United States. We have set forth some of the reasons why we do not, cannot desire it.—The prospect of loss to us is infinitely great, of gain infinitely small.

And then we hope that there are not in all Canada ten lily livered, sniveling creatures willing to disgrace their manhood and the honor of the sires who begot them by shrinking from the ordeal of war forced upon us. We believe we know the temper of Canada pretty well, and that if the need came they would swagger little, vapor and crow little, but set their teeth hard and fight as long as any fighting could avail anything. It is the cur-dog who barks without biting; the bull-dog, of which race are the majority of Canadians, bites without barking. We hope Canadians will approve themselves modest in their pretentions before the time of action comes—then let their acts speak for them. If war comes to us it must be because our neighbors seek for it and bring it to us.

THE SONS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—It will be recollected that a few days since a messenger from Gov. Reed, of North Carolina, came under a flag of truce to Gen. Hooker's Division, and thence proceeded to Washington. His mission was to procure the children of Senator Douglas, to send South, to prevent the confiscation of their estate in Mississippi by the rebels. Mrs. Douglas, who has the guardianship of the sons of the deceased Senator, very properly refused to listen to the proposition, contending that the children belonged to Illinois.

Let Justice be Done.

The New York *Tribune* alluding to the execution of William H. Johnson, who was shot on Friday last, in the presence of a portion of the army, near Leesburg, for desertion, while approving of the act, thinks that the good things ought to go round, and that rich traitor scoundrels should suffer extreme penalties as well as poor soldiers; a sentiment which will be generally concurred in. The argument is thus set forth:—

"Now let us hope that this tardy beginning at the very foot of the ladder is to be followed by blows equally resolute at traitors of loftier position and darker guilt. Commodores who traitorously or with cowardly imbecility surrendered Navy Yards crowded with cannon and all manner of arms and munitions; navy officers who have allowed privateers to slip by them and roam the ocean plundering and burning our merchant vessels; colonels and other commandants of posts who have surrendered hundreds of true men and regular soldiers to an inferior force of Texas riff-raff; consuls, naval lieutenants and surgeons who have seized the first chance to escape to the enemy, carrying with them all the intelligence they could glean and all the public property they could lay their hands on—some of these are already in safe keeping, others are within easy reach. Punish the lowest who has proved guilty of treason, but let not the higher go unwhipt of justice! Deal promptly and sternly with them all!"

Execution in the Army.

Gen. Franklin was on Thursday furnished with a copy of the order for the execution of William H. Johnson, a private in the Lincoln Cavalry. According to report his offence was desertion. Supposing himself to be in the presence of a party of the enemy, he expressed joy that he had made his escape. The officer in command then had a private conversation with him, when he freely and anxiously gave such information of the Federal army as would have been of great importance to the rebels.—His revelation concluded he was arrested, and much to his surprise, on discovering his mistake, was taken back to his own camp a prisoner.

The execution took place on Friday in the presence of about seven thousand soldiers, belonging to Gen. Franklin's division. A detatchment of twelve men were detailed for the purpose; eight of them first fired, when Johnson fell on his coffin, but life not being extinct, the other four reserve fired, with the desired effect. This is the first execution in the army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A special despatch from Washington to the *World* says the Government despatches concerning the Mason and Slidell difficulty will be of a dignified but most conciliatory nature. They will satisfy the English Cabinet that no insult was intended, and there is not the slightest doubt but that the affair will be speedily, honorably, and amicably arranged.

Have you read the advertisement respecting "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band," in another column. According to the report of those who have tried it—and who have been cured of the most violent attacks of Rheumatism by it—there is no remedy extant equal to this in cases of Rheumatism—and having no reason to doubt the statements we have heard in favor of the "Band," we cordially recommend its use to those who are afflicted with this disease. Be sure and read the advertisement most carefully. n29 1m

Sacred to the Memory of Margaret Williams.

BY REV. J. MILTON AKERS.

She was the daughter of William Williams, a resident of West Providence Township, Bedford County, Pa. Her form and features were as beautiful as her spirit was pure. She had not been married a year before that fell destroyer, consumption, carried her away from a large circle of sorrowing friends and acquaintances; away from the sorrows of an inconsfant world to the "realms of glory" above.

"Her spirit has flown to its rest,
Afar from the suffering clod,
Hath gained the fair climes of the blest,
And rests in the bosom of God."

She was one of earth's fairest, purest children. "None knew her but to love, none named her but to praise." I was intimately acquainted with her in early life, and having known her by her maiden name I still retain that name as most appropriate.

O, Margaret! friend of my youth,
I weep o'er thy early decay,
Though I know through the portals of truth,
Thou hast entered the regions of day.

Yet sad is my heart when I think,
That friendship on earth cannot last,
To know there is broken a link
In the chain that binds me to the past.

But not as the hopeless I weep;
Though your body is cold in the ground,
'Tis only to sorrow you sleep,
Your spirit with angels is found.

In the realms of bright glory above,
Again may we joyfully meet,
And revel forever in love,
As we bow at Immanuel's feet.

No spirit more pure than thine own,
Was e'er to mortality given,
None brighter encircles the throne,
Than thine in the Kingdom of Heaven.

Serenely as closes the eve
Of a beautiful, soft summer day,
Thy spirit its mansion did leave
And was wafted by angels away.

In the crown of our Jesus on high,
A brilliant she ever shall shine,
Where friendship and truth never die,
But brighten with glories divine.

Bottle's Run, Dec. 5th, 1861.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 12th inst., at the Parental Home of the bride, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN TROUTMAN, of Juniata tp., to Miss ANN, daughter of Jessee K. Smith of St Clair Tp.

At his residence in Union township, on Thursday evening, the 5th inst, by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Mr. JACOB ROUDABUSH of the former place, to Miss ELIZABETH MUSSELMAN, of Greenfield township, Blair County.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. Prideaux; Dr. JOHN J. CLARK of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, to Miss EMMA M. STATLER, of Schellsburg, Bedford county.

DIED.

In Church Hospital, Harrisburg, Dec. 3d, 1861, ANDREW F. TURNER, of Juniata township, this Co., a Corporal in Capt. Filler's Co., 55th Reg., of Typhoid Fever. Aged 20 years, 8 mos., and 26 days.

At Fortress Monroe, Nov. 30th, 1861, ABRAHAM HYDE, of Harrison township, this County, a member of Capt. Filler's Co., 55th Reg., of inflamation of the lungs. Aged 21 years, 11 months, and 9 days.

The deceased was sent home, and buried from his father's house on Saturday, the 7th inst. His body was followed to its last resting place by a large concourse of people. He was a member of the Dry Ridge congregation of the German Ref'd Church. He was a faithful attendant upon the means of grace up to the time of his leaving home for the seat of war. He also gave evidence in Camp that he was a soldier of the cross of Christ, preparing and training himself in all the evolutions of spiritual warfare, under the Captain of his salvation, the Lord Jesus Christ. What a comfort for parents when they are called to follow their adult children to their last resting place! Parents, see to it that your loved ones enlist under the banner of the cross, before they fall by the hand of the Destroyer. H.

In Bloody Run, on the 17th inst., Mrs. ANNIE E. LEWIS, aged 24 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The deceased was an amiable and interesting woman, loved and respected by a large circle of relatives and friends. She leaves a fond husband and an infant only a few weeks old. She exchanges this world and all its sorrows, for a blissful eternity. Let her friends so live that they may join her in glory. Peace to her ashes.

Near Rays Hill, Bedford co., Pa., Dec. 5th, 1861, Mr. THOMAS RAMSEY, in his 60th year.

The deceased connected himself with the Lutheran church a number of years ago, and continued a consistent and faithful member until called to leave the church militant, to join the church triumphant.

In his death the bereaved family has lost a kind husband and an affectionate father, the church a devoted friend, and the community a valuable and esteemed citizen.

But our loss, is his eternal gain. G. C. P.

In Camp Pierpont on Tuesday the 26th ult., of Inflamation of the brain, private ISAIAH M. DAVIS of Co. E. 8th P. R. C, aged about 26 years.

Mr. Isaiah M. Davis, was known by a large number of friends in and around Brookville and only known to be loved and respected.—He was one of those rare exceptions found in mankind who devoted his attention to his own affairs, thus laying the foundation for a long and permanent acquaintance. His respected and aged parents who reside in Bedford County, Pa., a few short months since had to mourn the loss of a younger brother (David) of a disposition the same as he who we are now called upon to lament. But the grave is inexorable and we are each moment, hour and day, nearing the silent recess of the tomb.—But it is only a step, a short spasmodic effort, and mortality is changed to immortality. He is gone! The man, the SOLDIER and the PATRIOT is no more, death has laid his cold clammy hand upon our friend and taken him from earth to the eternal camping ground above, and he is now under command of the great King of Kings and Lord of lords.

While we deeply sympathise with the bereaved parents and the numerous friends of the deceased and while we mourn the irreparable loss br his early demise, we recognize in our affliction the hand of Omnipotence, and bow submissively to His mandates and that not ours but "Thy will be done O Lord." Let us, his fellow soldiers, who are left behind, try to emulate his character and by so doing we have the assurance that we will be true soldiers, good citizens and exemplary christians. Peace to his ashes.—*Brookville Republican.*

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY 1st FEBRUARY, next,

the following described Real Estate:

A tract of land in Liberty Township, containing about 140 acres, about 60 thereof cleared.

The improvements are a *LOG FRAME HOUSE*, Bank Barn, Spring House and other buildings; also an apple orchard. The tract adjoins lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh, Sr., and Alexander McDonald.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH CRISMAN,
Adm'r of the Estate of Michael Reed, dec'd.

Dec. 27, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, on

SATURDAY 25th the day of JANUARY, next,

all that tract of land, late the property of Zacheus Luman, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jacob Wertz on the North, Sarah Luman, on the South, and others, containing 109 acres, and 154 perches.

The improvements are a one and a half story Log Dwelling House, log barn, and other outbuildings; about 45 acres are cleared and under fence, 7 acres of which are meadow—balance well timbered. There is also a good orchard on the premises.

Terms—One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, one third of the residue to remain in the land, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JOHN LUMAN, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Southampton Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON, *Admr.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HANEY,
HENRY J. BRUNNER,

Dec. 27, 1861

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier Township, aforesaid, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. HULL, *Executor.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

Rail Road Election.

THE Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for President and twelve Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 13th day of January, A. D., 1862, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 3 o'clock, P. M.; and a meeting of said Stockholders is hereby called for said purpose.

JNO. P. REED, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the citation of Samuel Smith, Executor of William Smith, dec'd, the undersigned appointed Auditor to ascertain the facts, report when the legacies are to be paid, &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, on Thursday, January 9th, 1862, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, *Auditor.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

De Lunatico Inquirendo.

THE undersigned, appointed Commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, to ascertain whether Abraham Sill, of St. Clair township, said county, be a lunatic, or not, how long he has been, &c., &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, January 6th, 1862, when all wishing can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,

Dec. 27, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbuffy, Ala., writes: "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration of the face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which, would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairville; H. M. Zook, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; D. M. Bare, Pattonsville; and by dealers generally.

Dec. 27, 1861.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 13th day of December, 1861, I placed in the possession of Catharine McIlnay, one Milch Cow, two head of young Cattle, eight head of Sheep, and five dollars worth of Hay, to remain with her during my pleasure.

DANIEL HAMM.

Dec. 27, 1861.*

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

L.S. At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said County of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the same Court.

Upon the petition of the free holders residing in the vicinity of Boydstown in said County, setting forth "that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev. Alexander Boyd, the proprietor, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford & Stoystown Turnpike road, upon the South, and running thence North 57 degrees East to the old state road on the North. The one of the length of—feet and the other of the length of—feet; and both of the width of sixteen feet, the first being the alley, between lots Nos. 41 & 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 45 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old state road aforesaid. The one of the length of—feet, the other of the length of—feet, next of the length of—feet, all of the width of sixteen feet, the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 25 and 15 and 17 and 7 and 9 so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said Town South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North and running thence South thirty degrees west, two hundred and twenty feet, to a twenty foot alley. The same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 10, and 16 and 18, and 24 and 26, and 32 and 34, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said Town of Boydstown; Also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town plot, which said alleys have become, useless, inconvenient and burdens ome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity."

Whereupon the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the County papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

By the Court,

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Dec. 20, 1861.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the County of Bedford, that an Appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Colerain Township, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton Township, on Wednesday the 8th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe Township on Thursday the 9th, at the house of Samuel Mixell.

East Providence Township, on Friday the 10th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence Township, on Saturday the 11th, at the house of J. A. Gump, in the Borough of Bloody Run.

Cumberland Valley Township, on Monday the 13th, at the house of Jacob Snider.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday the 14th, at the house of George Baily.

Harrison Township, on Wednesday the 15th, at the house of Martin Feightner.

Juniata Township, on Thursday the 16th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier Township, on Friday the 17th, at the house of J. M. Robison, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday the 18th, at the house of J. M. Robison.

Bedford Township, on Monday the 20th at the Commissioners office.

Snakespring Township, on Tuesday the 21st, at the house of D. L. Deffbaugh.

Bloody Run Borough, on Wednesday the 22d at the house of J. A. Gump.

Hopewell Township, on Thursday the 23d at the house of John Dasher.

Broad Top Township, on Friday the 24th, at the house of J. B. Castner.

Liberty Township, on Saturday the 25th, at the house of Mrs. C. Tricker.

Middle Woodberry Township, on Monday the 27th, at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, Esq.

South Woodberry Township, on Tuesday the 28th, at the house of David Stoner.

Union Township, on Wednesday the 29th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair Township, on Thursday the 30th, at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Bedford Borough, on Friday the 31st, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redness, according to law. (The appeals will be held on the days above stated between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.)

ATTEST:
H. Nicodemus, Clerk,
Commissioners' Office,
Dec. 20th, 1851.

WM. M. PEARSON,
J. FEIGHTNER,
P. J. SHOEMAKER,
Commissioners.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A large stone and frame grist mill at Millville, two miles west of Bedford, on the Pittsburgh turnpike. The mill contains three run of burrs, and one pair of chopping stones. The mill-wright work is of the latest improved plan, with smut machine, &c. Seven acres of land belong to the property. The improvements are the Miller's house, small tenant house, stables, &c. This property, known as the "Mills property" is desirable on account of its locality, its water power, and the large scope of country which it commands.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and care ful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

O. E. SHANNON.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks*, at 56 cents yer yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets*; with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash*.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account, without further notice, and by so doing save costss

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale the following property, sold as the property of Charles Dannaker, to wit: One gray Colt, one bay Mare, one dark bay Mare, one brown Mare, one yearling Colt, (black,) one bay sucking Colt, one black Colt, one narrow wheeled Wagon, one Wood Sled, one pair Ladders, 16 acres Wheat in the ground, 12 acres of Rye, 12 acres Corn, one Cow, one yearling Steer, one small Steer, 10 Shoats, 7 Hogs, ⅔ of 50 doz. Rye, ⅔ of 20 doz. Wheat, ⅔ of 200 doz. Oats, 20 bushels Buckwheat, one Plough, and five tons Hay, which I permit to remain with the said Charles Dannaker during my pleasure.

CHRISTIAN A. DANNAKER

Dec. 20,'61.-3t.

Estate of Wm. Anderson dec'd.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John P. Reed, Esq., Trustee, to sell the Real Estate of William Anderson, late of Broadtop Township, dec'd, will sit for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 30th day of December, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Dec. 20, 1861. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land, situate in Rays Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Ritchey on the East, William Gracy on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs,) containing 290 acres and 15 perches, more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half *LOG DWELLING HOUSE* thereon erected.

TERMS—One-half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Bonds and Mortgage.

HENRY HINISH,
D. FORD,
Dec. 13, 1861. Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticaten for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE, Londonderry tp.
JACOB C. DEVORE, Harrison tp.
JOHN C. VICKROY, Cumb'l'd Valley tp.
Dec. 13, 1861.* *Executors.*

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor to marshal assets of the estate of Archibald Findlay, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, January 7th, 1862, when all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 27, 1861. *Auditor.*

The Magazine for the Times!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterson, and Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEADOF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.

Nov. 28, 1861.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1862.

The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
328 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 28, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

Public Sale of Real Estate

IN ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, I will expose to public sale on the premises, in St. Clairsville on *Tuesday, 31st, December, next*, the Real Estate of EVE ANN LITTLE, dec'd, consisting of Two Lots of Ground, numbered in the plan of said town 7 & 8, adjoining David Wetzell, George Hinesling, Peter Amick and Sills' heirs, fronting on Main street, and having thereon erected a *TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, A Log Frame House and Stable.*

This property contains a never-failing spring of water, and has also good fruit on it.

Terms made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Company, will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Peter R. Hillegas, in Allegheny Township, on the first Monday, the 6th day of January, next, to elect a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
Dec. 20, 1861. Pres't.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities*. Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $1.75; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, C. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice in the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1861. tf.

DENTIST.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in Dentistry. Teeth filled, inserted, regulated, &c., and all dental tools executed, from models or otherwise.

Charges moderate, and all business warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on Pitt-Street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. BARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hefius.

Nov. 8, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 15, 1857.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Ecots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Monroe Township, will employ seven or eight good, competent teachers. Apply immediately to the ubscribers at Clearville.

OLIVER HORTON, *President.*

J. S. MESSERSMITH, *Secty.*

Nov. 22, 1861.-3

Notice to Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the house of John Bridaham, on Tuesday the 10th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the rebuilding of the Bridge over Dunning's Creek, near Bridaham's, in Bedford Township, (to be built on the plan of the Plank Road Bridges.)

Proposals will also be received on Wednesday the 11th day of December, 1861, for repairing the Bridge across the Juniata, at Bloody Run. The proposals will be received at the Bridge, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day."

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk,*

Nov. 29, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor in the case of Simon L. Shaler vs Adam Furguson, in the Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1861, will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER,

Dec. 13, 1861. Auditor.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JNHN W. SCOTT,
Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.

Nov. 8, 1861.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleaning the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MRS. MARY EISENORE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Physical and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKIS,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.-*

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, on Saturday the 21st day of December, next, all that lot or parcel of ground, late the property of Joseph Keagy and Barbara, his wife, viz:

17 Acres,

more or less, of limestone land; adjoining lands of G. R. Barndollar, Joseph Buster and others. Said land being all cleared, and having thereon erected a story and a half Log Dwelling House, frame stable and saw mill.

There is also a fine bearing young orchard on the place.

Terms.—One third in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgments or Bonds and Mortgage.

JOSEPH M. SHOENFELT,
Guardian of the minor children,
BARBARA KEAGY.

Nov. 22, 1861.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!

There will be a meeting of the teachers of Bedford Township, at the Boydstown school house, on Saturday the 30th day of November, inst., for the purpose of organizing a Township Institute.—Every teacher of the district is expected to be present. Others are invited to attend.

MANY TEACHERS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Board of Military Auditors of the County of Bedford, and also to the different collectors of the Townships and Boroughs of said County, that they are required to meet at the public House of Col. John Hafer, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 1st day of Jan. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of auditing the Military accounts, and where legal exonerations and abatements will be made.

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brig. Gen. 1st Brig. 16th Div. P. M.

Brigadier General's Office, Nov. 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoliation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domains of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible; and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum) $6
SEMI-WEEKLY (104 issues per annum) $3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum) $2

To Clubs—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies to one address for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5; eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies to one address for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Has received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respects fully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of money in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to pay up avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

A Beautiful assortment of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov. 9, 1860.

Iron City College

$$$.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESTNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of rhioce varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 20, 1861.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters, in Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$12 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address,

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing and trading under the name and title of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will call on J. M. Shoemaker who is authorized to settle the books and notes of said firm. All accounts not settled by the 1st of December, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAKER, & CO.

Bedford, Oct. 11, 1861.

A CARD.

The subscriber having purchased, the goods of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and in addition having received a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

he will sell strictly for cash or produce or on four months credit to good and punctual customers, at the old stand of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Call, see and examine for yourselves at Anderson's Row.

Oct. 18, 1861. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 13, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞ Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.

JOHN LUTZ.

April 2, 1861.-3

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. HARRY.

Aug. 30, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

To the People of Bedford

AND

ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, quince and dwarf pear trees of finest kinds, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, including brinckle's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, cherry and dutch Currents, Strawberries, finest varieties. Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and Asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers, Roses, fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by back or otherwise. For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Penn'a.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of King & Jordan, having been dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm by note, book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to call without delay upon A. King, at Bedford, and make settlement. Attention to this matter may save costs.

A. KING,
Nov. 8, 1861. FR. JORDAN.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable for winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER-PLATED-WARE

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper. some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at the time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminster Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him.

JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.-tf.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery

Aug. 2, 1861.